

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

LORD SALISBURY'S RETORT UPON SECRETARY BAYARD.

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Frederick Pollock, sometime the Queen's remembrancer—which does not mean that he was keeper of the Queen's memory. The same house promises a long list of novelties, including Poems by the Rev. St. John Broome; "Marzio's Crucifix," by Marston Crawford; Baron Nordenskiöld's "Greenland," more Carlyle letters edited by Professor Charles Elton Norton; "The Art of Conversation," by Professor Mahaffy, who understands how to practice it; and a new supplement to Mr. Irving's last book, "Annals of Our Time" coming down to and presumably inclusive of Jubilee Day.

An authentic biography of Henry Ward Beecher will be published here by Messrs. Low, Marston & Co., who also announce a new book with the sensational title "The Frozen Pirate," by the ever readable Mr. W. Clark Russell.

Translations of French novels into what is called English are more numerous than ever. So is the crop of Christmas books; every description of these with religious and educational works and three-volume novels written to order for Mr. Mudie, compose the majority of coming publications.

The reopening of the Haymarket Theatre introduces that very clever young actor Mr. Beecham Tree as a manager. The public gave him a friendly welcome and he in return offered a good entertainment with promise of more to come. The new version of M. de Beauville's "Gringore," by Messrs. Walter Bosant and Walter Pollock, which served as a "lever de rideau" is a sound piece of English. Mr. Tree's "Gringore" is compared with M. Coquelin's, but ought not to be, and was played in the wrong key. "The Red Lamp" which was extinguished at the end of the summer season at the Comedy Theatre was relighted at the Haymarket, and burned better here. Lady Norton as Princess Marakoff gave way to Mrs. Tree, and that pretty and engaging young actress astonished the public by a display of unassisted force and fire. She made the part what it was meant to be, sympathetic, emotional and womanly throughout, and she gives every promise of reaching a high position on the English stage.

The Athenaeum, which has the advantage of Mr. Joseph Knight's sound and acute dramatic criticism, judges Miss Mary Anderson in "A Winter Tale" more leniently than most of the daily papers. "Her two characters," says Mr. Knight, "are played with their former power and dexterity." "Former" refers to N. tingham. "The Saturday Review" considers that Miss Anderson has done what in her lay to bring Shakespeare into disrepute; her delivery of the verse is crude and inharmonious; she never gives a glimpse of the real "Hermione"; her "Pericles" was tolerable. If she possessed elementary knowledge of elocution, if she could avoid self-consciousness, if she would condescend to learn the words of her part, and if she were not always going for the photographer; the audience though occasionally applauding, was both bored and irritated.

Mr. Irving has been making at Glasgow one of those speeches he knows so well how to make, intended to promote right relations between the stage and the public. The Glasgow Free and Pencil Club gave him a supper with 200 persons present, to whom the actor discoursed on acting on Shakespeare, and on the place the theatre holds in the life of the nation. There are passages about Shakespeare which may be recommended to read, if any there be, who take Mr. Irving's dramatic nonsense seriously. Mr. Irving rightly considers that Mr. Halliwell Phillips has disposed of the perverse theory that Shakespeare disliked the stage and quitted it as soon as he could. He was playing in 1610, eight years after it is known he had gained a secure competence. As for the present position of the stage in the civilized world Mr. Irving cites Germany, where it is a part of the daily life of the people and is largely and properly supported by the State. He seems to have a theory that English theatres should be built by the municipal ties, but that theory is not likely to be realized in his time.

Mrs. James Brown Potter is in Paris, where she is composing for her several series of new costumes to be worn in America in several new and old plays. She sails from Havre for New-York on October 8.

Mr. and Mrs. Blaine and family left Hamburg on Tuesday for Nuremberg, where they have since been staying. They will presently reach Vienna, and will probably spend considerable time there and elsewhere in Austria and the South of Germany, especially in the Tyrol on their way back to Vienna. Then they are likely to come westward on the Southern side of the Alps. The route is not fully decided.

TESTIMONY AGAINST THE POLICE. DUBLIN, Sept. 17.—At the inquest into the recent trouble at Mitchellstown, Edward Ennis, a Dublin barrister, testified that the police used their batons on the horses of citizens and attacked the crowd entirely without provocation. No one had previously made a disturbance, and the action of the police was unwarranted and illegal. Mr. Dillon, the witness called by the defense, said that a private soldier who commanded the police, as he was about to get away, he called to the crowd and said: "You are the worst set of scoundrels I ever saw." He then ordered the police to attack the crowd. Mr. Dillon further testified that the police used their batons on the horses of citizens and attacked the crowd entirely without provocation. No one had previously made a disturbance, and the action of the police was unwarranted and illegal.

ROYALTIES AT A CHURCH CONSECRATION. COPENHAGEN, Sept. 17.—The Prince of Wales and his son, Prince Albert Victor, the Emperor and Empress of Russia, the King of Greece and the King and Queen of Denmark were present to-day at the consecration of an English church. The Prince of Wales afterward entertained the Russian, Greek and Danish royalties at luncheon on the Imperial yacht, the "Osprey." The Prince of Wales presided at the church with a pail of oil.

PLANS OF TWO YOUNG PRINCES. LONDON, Sept. 17.—Prince George, the second son of the King of Greece, will arrive three years in the English navy. Prince Philip (Duke of Orleans), the eldest son of the Count of Paris, is also to start on a journey around the world. He will proceed by way of India, Japan, San Francisco and New-York.

THE RELEASE OF THE BRIDGEWATER ORDERED. HALIFAX, Sept. 17.—To O. A. authorities have ordered Customs Collector Atwood, at St. John's, to release the American ship Bridgewater. The ship was run ashore and put into St. John's in distress, when she was decreed unworthy and was ordered to be sold. Her principal owner, a New-York gentleman, purchased her and was going on with repairs, when a claim to the ship was made by the British Government. The claimant refused to pay the claim, and the vessel was sold, a protest being entered.

THE QUEEN FAVOR'S SIR JOHN MACDONALD. OTTAWA, Sept. 17.—It is understood that an Imperial dispatch has been received which states that the Queen would be greatly pleased to learn that Sir John Macdonald had been appointed Canadian representative on the Fisheries Commission. A final decision has not yet been arrived at, although it is understood that the Premier's colleagues are strongly urging him to accept the position.

ANOTHER ARREST AT MITCHELSTOWN. DUBLIN, Sept. 17.—Mr. Mandeville, who was charged with violating the crimes act at the same time that Mr. O'Brien's offence was committed, has been arrested at Mitchellstown.

MOVEMENT OF THE CURAN CYCLONE. WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The meteorological reports to the Signal Office from Havana, Cuba, indicate that the cyclone disturbance referred to yesterday is to the westward of Cuba, and probably now recurring to the northward.

association being the alleged discarded state of the country following the death of Dhuhsup Singh's father, Runjeet Singh.

THE CENTENNIAL DAY. EXERCISES IN INDEPENDENCE SQUARE. GREAT GATHERING OF CELEBRATED MEN TO HEAR THE PRESIDENT'S AND JUSTICE MILLER'S ORATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—The centennial day, which has fallen upon the final act in the patriotic drama, which has led to the Nation's happiness in its stability, power and endurance. The last act was the grandest of all and worthily completed a celebration which the widest dreams of the fathers of American liberty could scarcely have pictured.

It was a picture of human interest never to be forgotten. Not the fifth part of the crowd could see a thing, and even less than this number were able to hear; but they came early—hours before the exercises began—and they remained till the final echoes of the Marine Band's last march died away among the trees.

POLICE WATCHING A NATIONALIST MEETING. LIMERICK, Sept. 17.—The Lord Mayor of Limerick and Messrs. M. J. Healy and Edward Pickersill, members of Parliament, addressed a political meeting in the market-place here to-day. One thousand persons attended. They were armed constables, commanded by Major-General Irwin, stood about and watched the meeting, and did not interfere with the speakers.

A WATER FAMINE AT WASHINGTON. THE BURSTING OF A LARGE MAIN LEAVES A PART OF THE CITY WITHOUT WATER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Another water famine is upon the greater portion of this city, caused by the third break within a short time of the main water pipe of the city. The break is the most serious which has yet occurred, and it is feared that the northern part of the city will be without water for some days to come. The break took place about 2 o'clock this morning, without a moment's warning. The people in the neighborhood were startled from their sleep by the noise. On the south side of L-st., between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, a column of water broke through the pavement with a roar that could be heard a quarter of a mile away.

RAILROAD INTERESTS. MR. MORGAN HAS NO FURTHER STATEMENTS. It was reported in Wall Street yesterday that a fresh announcement would be made after the close of business by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, but Mr. Morgan said: "I have nothing to say."

THE OPENING CHORUS BY THE CHILDREN. The exercises were begun immediately upon the President's arrival. Two thousand children selected from the public schools of the various States sang this song: "We are the People of the United States."

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS. The President's address was delivered in Independence Square, Philadelphia, Sept. 18, 1887. It was a patriotic and inspiring address, which was well received by the people.

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A BURGLAR IN THE MUSEUM.

TWO VALUABLE GOLD BRACELETS STOLEN.

A CASE BROKEN OPEN LAST THURSDAY—A WATCHMAN WHO SAW NOTHING.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art has sustained a serious loss through a bold and successful robbery which was only made known yesterday. On Thursday morning between 10 and 11 o'clock a thief picked open one of the cases that contain some of the most highly prized portions of the famous collection dug up at Kurium, Cyprus, by General di Cesnola, and carried away a pair of solid gold bracelets, the most valuable articles in the case. Their intrinsic value is estimated at about \$1,000, but from an archaeological or antiquarian point of view their value is almost incalculable.

The Kurium collection, as is generally known, is perhaps the rarest and most valuable of all the articles found at Cyprus. It includes the official seal of Thromas III, a King of Egypt, who conquered Cyprus about 1400 years B. C.; Babylonian cylinders or records of fine stone which have been found in the ruins of Nineveh, 2700, 3100 and 3500 years ago; a golden armband of a King of Paphos, and a multitude of other precious objects that were placed as votive offerings in the unknown temple at Kurium which it was the General's good fortune to discover. These bracelets are believed to be at least 2,700 years old. Their singular beauty has long made them objects of admiration to the most casual observer, as well as subjects of interest and speculation as to their original ownership on the part of scholars and archaeologists. They were of a solid gold, about four inches in diameter, richly carved and studded with all manner of precious gems.

In the same compartment with them were other bracelets and personal jewelry of less value, none of which was touched. This it is believed, indicates that the thief had another motive than that of obtaining the money he could get for the bracelets after melting them down. Their antiquarian value, he doubtless believed, would cause a heavy ransom to be paid for them; at least so the Museum authorities think.

The robbery occurred in broad daylight, with the watchman at his duty. It is known to have taken place between the hours mentioned, because at 10 o'clock each morning all the cases are cleaned or dusted by the employees. An hour later the custodian of the building goes through each gallery to see that the work is done properly. Everything was all right, the Museum officials declare, at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning. At 11 o'clock a reporter of the Commercial Advertiser and another gentleman, who happened to be in the museum at the time, discovered the robbery and reported it. The custodian and the others in charge were greatly astonished. Publicly, they said, would hinder their efforts to catch the thief and at their request, it seems, a search was made of the museum yesterday when the reporter wrote a brief account of the matter.

This seemed to have a paralyzing effect upon the Museum people. Curator Ivis, to whom the article was first shown at the Museum, refused to say whether General di Cesnola was or was not in his office. He took the alarm and hurried to his quarters inside the building, saying that he would "try and do something" for the reporter. In about half an hour he reappeared, saying that General di Cesnola was not in his office, but that he would "try and do something" for the reporter. He volunteered, however, to give some information on the subject himself, premising his remarks by deprecating that anything had been printed on the subject.

The case from which the bracelets were stolen, he said, stood in the upper gallery, where, according to the Museum authorities, it was usually kept. It was a glass case, or rather was secured by three locks, one on each side and one in the center. One of the locks was a combination lock, and the other two were ordinary locks. The case was opened with a "jimmy," marks of which could be seen. All four watchmen who guard the inside of the building, Mr. Hall added, were on duty at the time. Whether this was actually at the west end of the southern gallery, it was done so adroitly that it was thought none other than a professional thief could have accomplished it. The limited limit he set was that the thief was not the others—or at least as they are supposed to be—was connected by an electric burglar alarm with the Police Headquarters. Mr. Hall declined to say.

Had any clue to the perpetrator yet been discovered? Mr. Hall said he could not answer this question or give any information as to what steps had been taken to apprehend the thief. "We are not asleep up here I assure you," he continued, "but I don't want to say whether Inspector Brown, who has been called in or not. This publicity will hardly impede our efforts, at all events, and I'm sorry to hear that the newspapers are so full of it."

It is the first loss of the kind that the Museum has sustained for years. Before the robbery, Mr. Hall thought for some time before replying. At first he said that he believed it was a great robbery had been planned some years ago, but this had been frustrated by the vigilance of the Museum guards and his assistants. In subsequent conversation Mr. Hall conveyed the idea that he thought the thief belonged to one of the Yorkshire gangs that frequent the Park a great deal.

A further effort was made to see General di Cesnola and obtain from him some definite information as to the value of the bracelets. Mr. Cesnola, however, had not been in the Museum lately, and his assistants had not been called in or not. This publicity will hardly impede our efforts, at all events, and I'm sorry to hear that the newspapers are so full of it."

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A further effort was made to see General di Cesnola and obtain from him some definite information as to the value of the bracelets. Mr. Cesnola, however, had not been in the Museum lately, and his assistants had not been called in or not. This publicity will hardly impede our efforts, at all events, and I'm sorry to hear that the newspapers are so full of it."

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